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THE

READER'S GUIDE TO ENGLISH HISTORY.

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BY

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4754

BOSTON:

PUBLISHED BY GINN, HEATH, & CO.,

1882.

& CARRUTH,

PREFACE.

THE idea of this little book was suggested to me by the request made by a friend two or three years ago, that I should make out for her a list of historical novels illustrating different periods of English history. After a few titles were arranged chronologically by reigns, it was natural to arrange by the side the names of the sovereigns themselves in the form of genealogical tables; and the addition of a few of the best histories, biographies, and historical essays completed the plan. I intended at first to give novels and poems only in the field of English history; but it seemed that a parallel column, illustrating contemporary history, might be acceptable to many.

The arrangement is that of four parallel columns upon two opposite pages: the first column containing the English sovereigns, in the several houses, in the form of genealogical tables; the second, good historical reading, whether histories, biographies, or essays; the third, novels, poems, and dramas illustrating that period of English history, — also, so far as possible, arranged chronologically; the fourth, the same class of works illustrating contemporary history. In some cases, where one column was exceptionally full or meagre, I have varied from this arrangement, and have been enabled to fill space which would otherwise have been left

empty, with tables, *e.g.*, of French and Scottish sovereigns, which it was thought would be found serviceable. Pages 20 and 21 are occupied with a special table of the descendants of Edward III., to illustrate Shakespeare's historical plays. An introduction contains a list of works of a more general character in English history.

My object has been, not an exhaustive list, but a list of really good books; and I have gone upon the plan of excluding books of doubtful merit, preferring to run the risk of omitting desirable works rather than of including undesirable ones. No doubt there are mistakes and omissions, and I shall be grateful to any person who will call my attention to defects of either kind. I have confined myself for the most part to English and American authors, adding, however, a few of the most important and familiar works in other languages. Works of eminent authors are given as a matter of course, without regard to their merit. Further, in the case of writers like James, Ainsworth, and Miss Mühlbach, who have produced a large number of historical novels, many of which are of doubtful merit, it was impracticable for me to find out with certainty which were good and which were not; they cover, moreover, so large a field of history, that it seemed best to give the lists complete. Novels upon American history I have not thought it worth while to include, partly because they lie outside of association with English history, which I wished to illustrate, partly because it would amount to hardly more than copying a list of Cooper's and Simms' novels, crowded for the most part into the seven years of the Revolutionary war.

The work ends with the "Revolutionary Epoch" and the fall of Napoleon. Novels referring to the period since this time are for the most part contemporary novels, rather than distinctively historical. And, although novels of contemporary life, like *Pelham*, *Pendennis*, and *Middlemarch*, present the most genuine historical picture, and will be consulted above everything else by future readers for a living portraiture of the times, yet they do not belong properly in a list like this. If I once began upon them, I must end by naming all the good novels of the day. For this reason I omit the novels of De Foe, Smollett, Fielding, and Richardson; they belong to contemporary rather than historical literature. I intended at first to distinguish certain books as juveniles, but found it impracticable. For the matter of that, I would rather recommend Scott, Kingsley, and Erckmann-Chatrian to young people than most of the books that are written expressly for them. It may only be noticed that all the works of Miss Yonge, Miss Aguilar, Mrs. Charles, and especially Mrs. Manning, may be unhesitatingly recommended to the young.

In preparing these lists I have found the "Class List for English Prose Fiction," issued by the Boston Public Library, of the greatest assistance. Several friends have kindly given me titles, and I desire to acknowledge special indebtedness to Miss Emma F. Ware, of Milton, Mass., who went over the whole ground with me, and whose extensive and accurate knowledge of English history and literature enabled her to give me valuable assistance.

In the genealogical tables, with their dates, I have followed Grote, *Stammtafeln* (Leipzig, 1877), except in the table upon pages 20 and 21, which has been compiled from various sources: in cases of doubt Gairdner being regarded as of highest authority. In spelling, the forms familiar in literature have been used. The sign † indicates date of death; other abbreviations used are: m. for married, d. for daughter, E. for Earl, D. for Duke.

INTRODUCTION.

ALTOGETHER the best general history of England is Green's *History of the English People* (4 vols.). The *Short History of the English People*, by the same author, is an earlier and less complete work, but of the same high merit. Both have the defect that, while aiming to present leading topics and movements, they often neglect chronological sequence. Bright's *English History for Public Schools* (3 vols.) is an excellent compendium, arranged by reigns; so also is Brewer's *Student's Hume*. A very good companion volume is Burt's *Synoptical History of England*, giving a brief chronology of each reign, with the synchronisms of European history. Both Green and Bright give abundant chronological and genealogical tables and maps, which will answer every purpose for the general reader. The best history of Scotland is Burton's (8 vols.). Miss Thompson's *England* and Miss M'Arthur's *Scotland*, belonging to Freeman's Historical Series, are the best brief histories of these countries. Dickens' *Child's History of England* is written in his entertaining style. Gardiner's *Young Folks' History of England* is of the highest authority and value.

The great histories of England by Hume (Tory), Lingard (Catholic), and Knight (Liberal) may be read in whole or in part. For one who desires a series of short works by different authors, the following list may be

recommended. Every book is by a person who has made a special study of this particular period. The letters (E.S.) — also in the body of the work — indicate that the book belongs to the so-called "Epochs Series." In some cases other small books, belonging to contemporary history, are placed in a parallel column: —

Church: *The Beginning of the Middle Ages*, E.S. (or Curteis: *The Roman Empire*), will form a good general introduction.

Mrs. Armitage: *The Childhood of the English Nation* (or Freeman: *Early English History* and *Short History of the Norman Conquest*).

Stubbs: *The Early Plantagenets*, E.S.

Pearson: *English History in the Fourteenth Century.*

Gairdner: *The Houses of Lancaster and York*, E.S.

Seebohm: *The Protestant Revolution*, E.S.

Creighton: *The Age of Elizabeth*, E.S.

Cordery and Phillpotts: *King and Commonwealth* (or Gardiner: *The Puritan Revolution*, E.S.).

Hale: *The Fall of the Stuarts*, E.S.

Morris: *The Age of Anne*, E.S.

Cory: *Guide to Modern English History.*

Lacombe: *Short History of the French People.*

Johnson: *The Normans in Europe*, E.S.

Cox: *The Crusades*, E.S.

Willert: *The Reign of Louis XI.*

Gardiner: *The Thirty Years' War*, E.S.

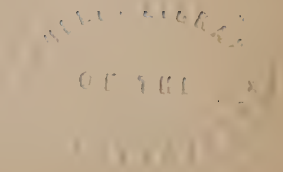
Longman: *Frederick the Great*, E.S.

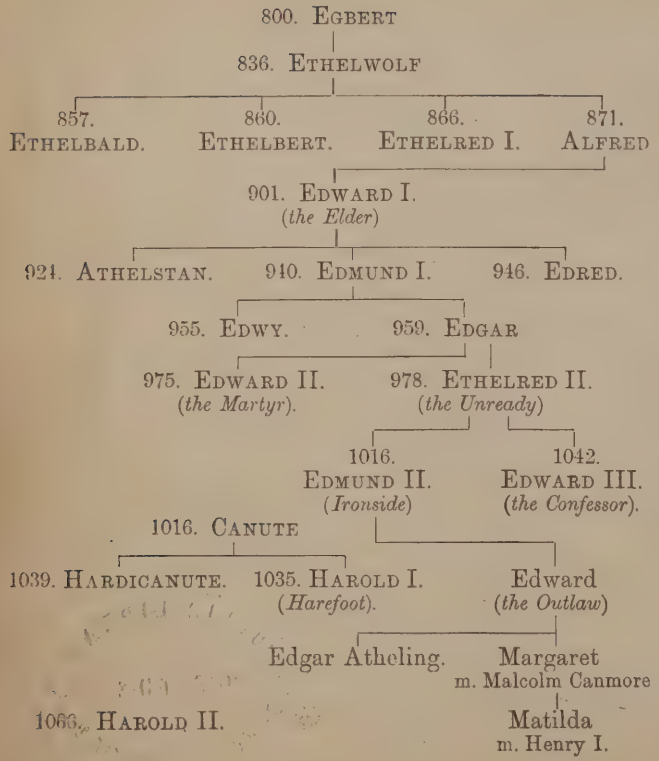
Morris: *The French Revolution*, E.S.

Brief characteristics of the principal histories will be found in Adams' *Manual of Historical Literature*. Mullinger's *Authorities* (Part II. of *English History for Students*) is designed rather for students than for general readers. Gardiner's *Introduction to the Study of English History* (Part I. of the same work) is an admirable sketch, designed for those who are already familiar with the subject. See also his article, in the *Encyclopædia Britannica*, upon the modern history of England, and Freeman's upon its mediæval history. Baily's *Succession to the English Crown* will be found of great service; for example, in connection with Shakespeare's historical plays. For those who desire greater minuteness than is afforded by the works cited, George's *Genealogical Tables* are the best in English, and the Spruner-Menke historical atlas the best that exists. Prof. Reed's *Lectures on English History and Tragic Poetry as Illustrated by Shakspeare's Historical Plays* may be highly recommended.

Good series of biographies are Hook's *Lives of the Archbishops of Canterbury*, Campbell's *Lives of the Chief-Justices* and *Lives of the Chancellors*. Miss Strickland's *Lives of the Queens of England* and *of Scotland* are very interesting, but do not rank high in historical value.

THE READER'S GUIDE TO ENGLISH HISTORY.





The best short history is Freeman's *Early English History;* the first volume of Freeman's *Norman Conquest* is devoted to the Anglo-Saxon period, the second to the reign of Edward the Confessor. Palgrave's *History of the Anglo-Saxons* sympathizes with the Normans, while Freeman is the champion of the English. Lappenberg's *History of England under the Anglo-Saxon Kings*, translated from the German, is a work of the highest merit. Turner's *History of the Anglo-Saxons* has been the standard work, but is antiquated in many respects; it contains, however, a valuable collection of facts. The most recent work upon this period is Grant Allen's *Anglo-Saxon Britain.*

Elton's *Origins of English History* treats of the history of the island down to the Anglo-Saxon conquest; Green's *Making of the English People* is devoted to the period of the Heptarchy (449–828).

The best life of Alfred is Pauli's, translated from the German. There is a good popular one by Thomas Hughes.

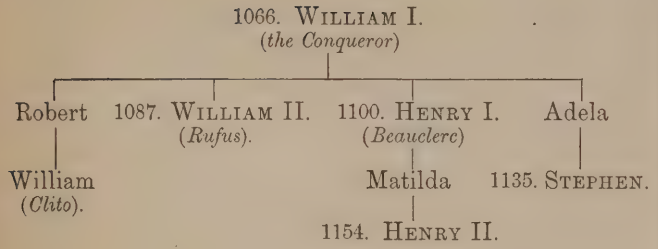
Works covering the Anglo-Saxon period, and continuing through the middle ages or nearly so, are Pearson's *History of England during the Early and Middle Ages* (2 vols.), and Freeman's *History of the Norman Conquest* (5 vols.). Creasy's *History of England* reached only two volumes, completing the middle ages; it is very good in constitutional history. Mrs. Armitage's *Childhood of the English Nation* is an admirable sketch, coming down to the twelfth century. Miss Yonge's *Cameos of English History* (4 series) contains agreeable narrations, covering the whole period of the middle ages. Pearson's *Historical Atlas of England* contains valuable matter not to be found in any other maps. The first series of Freeman's *Historical Essays* contains several essays upon this period.

Pauli's *Pictures of Old England* contains interesting sketches of English life and foreign relations in the middle ages.

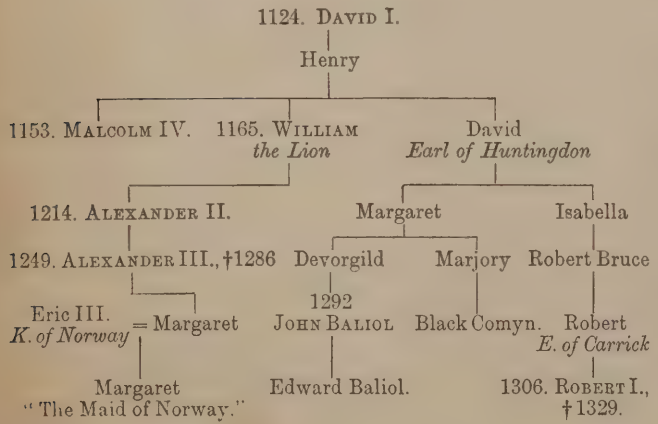
Miss Baillie: *Ethwald* (*time of the Heptarchy*, Drama).
Alex. Smith: *Edwin of Deira* (Poem).

Scott: *Harold the Dauntless* (Poem).
Miss Yonge: *The Little Duke, Richard the Fearless.*
Scheffel: *Ekkehart* (The monks of St. Gallen).
Taylor: *Edwin the Fair* (Drama).

Shakespeare: *Macbeth* (Drama).
Lockhart: *Spanish Ballads.*
Leighton: *The Sons of Godwin* (Drama).
Bulwer: *Harold, the Last of the Saxon Kings.*
Tennyson: *Harold* (Drama).



KINGS OF SCOTLAND.



The most complete history of the conquest is contained in the third volume of Freeman's *Norman Conquest;* the fourth volume contains the reign of William the Conqueror. He has just published a separate *History of William Rufus.* His *Short History of the Norman Conquest* is an excellent sketch. Thierry's *Conquest of England* is a graphic and interesting work, but rests upon theories which are not now accepted. Lappenberg's *England Under the Norman Kings* is the best special history of the period. Cobbe's *History of the Norman Kings* has merit, but is written in an inelegant style.

Palgrave's *History of Normandy and England* covers the whole earlier history of these countries. Johnson's *Normans in Europe* (E. S.) is one of the best of the series.

Church's *Life of St. Anselm* belongs to the period of William I. and II. Froude's articles on *Thomas Becket and his Times* in the *Nineteenth Century* (1877) have been answered by Mr. Freeman in the *Contemporary Review* (1878).

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PUBLISHED BY GINN, HEATH, & CO.,
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13. H. Ref. 61.17

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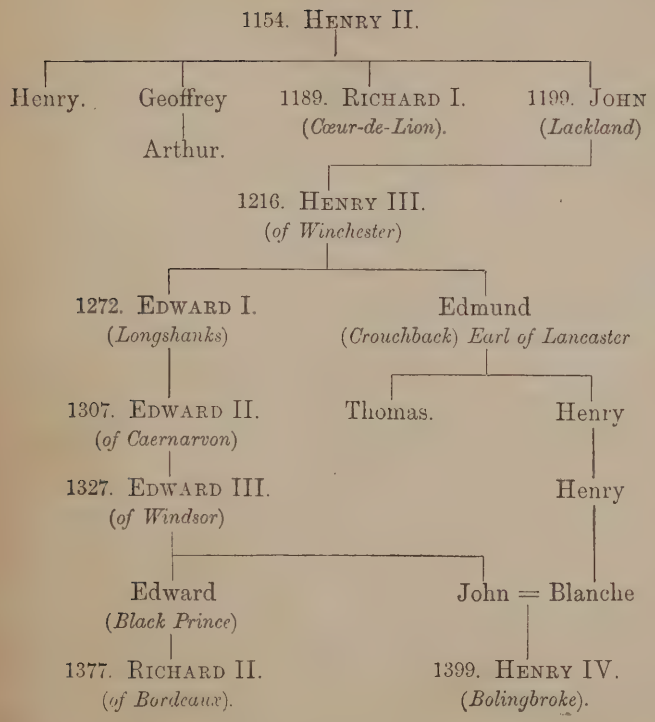
For the original authorities for the middle ages consult Mr. Gairdner's *Early Chronicles of Europe* (*England*). For the earliest times the Venerable Bede's *Ecclesiastical History of the English Nation* is the most valuable; see also Gildas for the story of the conquest. The *Saxon Chronicle* comes down to the twelfth century. The most important chronicles besides these are *Florence of Worcester*, *William of Malmesbury*, and *Henry of Huntingdon;* of all these, translations can be easily found. For the later period *Matthew Paris* (the continuation of *Roger of Wendover*) and the series of St. Alban's chroniclers are the most important. Welsh chroniclers are *Geoffrey of Monmouth* (almost wholly a fabrication) and *Giraldus Cambrensis.*

The Society for the Promotion of Christian Knowledge is publishing a series of *Diocesan Histories: Chichester*, *Durham*, *Peterborough*, *Canterbury*, *Salisbury*, etc.

Kingsley: *Hereward, the Last of the Saxons.*

Scott: *Count Robert of Paris.*

Aubrey de Vere: *St. Thomas of Canterbury* (Drama).
Scott: *The Betrothed.*
Luck of Ladysmede.
James: *Philip Augustus.*
E. E. Hale: *In his Name* (Waldenses).



Stubbs: *The Early Plantagenets* (E.S.) is the best short history of the thirteenth century.

G. P. R. James: *Life of Richard Cœur-de-Lion.*

Maurice: *Lives of English Popular Leaders;* 1. *Stephen Langton.*

Lives of Simon de Montfort, by Pauli, Prothero (especially full on constitutional history), and Creighton (short).

Pearson: *English History in the 14th Century* is one of the best of the short histories.

Longman: *Life and Times of Edward III.* is the standard history of this reign.

Warburton: *Edward III.* (E.S.).

Creighton: *The Black Prince.*

Lechler: *Life of Wiclif.* Articles upon Wyclif, by Rogers (*Historical Gleanings*, 2.) and Pauli (*Pictures of Old England*).

Maurice: *Lives of English Popular Leaders;* 2. *Tyler, Ball, and Oldcastle.*

Besant and Rice: *Life of Whittington.*

Froissart's *Chronicles* is a graphic and fascinating contemporary history; Lanier's *Boy's Froissart* is an admirable selection from this large work.

Scott: *The Talisman* (1193); *Ivanhoe* (1194).
Shakespeare: *King John* (Drama).

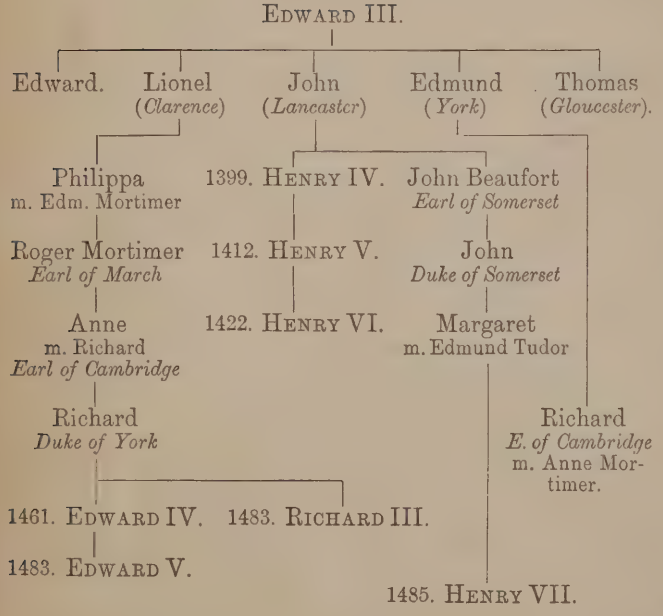
Drayton: *The Barons' Wars* (Poem).
Wordsworth: *The Borderers* (Drama).
James: *Forest Days* (Simon de Montfort).
Miss Yonge: *The Prince and the Page* (Edward I.).
Gray: *The Bard* (Poem, 1282).
Allan Cunningham: *Sir Michael Scott.*
Miss Porter: *Scottish Chiefs.*
Scott: *Castle Dangerous* (1306); *Lord of the Isles* (Poem, 1307).
Miss Aguilar: *Days of Bruce.*
Marlowe: *Edward II.* (Drama).

Scott: *Halidon Hill* (Drama, 1333).
Shakespeare (?): *King Edward III.* (Drama).
Miss Yonge: *The Mice at Play; The Lances of Lynwood.*

Ainsworth: *Merrie England* (1381).
Southey: *Wat Tyler* (Drama).
Chevy Chase, etc. (Ballads).
Shakespeare: *King Richard II.* (Drama).

Kingsley: *The Saints' Tragedy* (Drama, 1220).
Browning: *Sordello* (Poem, Italy).

Miss Baillie: *Henriquez* (Spain).
Mrs. Hemans: *The Vespers of Palermo* (Drama, 1282).
Knowles: *John of Procida* (Drama, id.).
Boker: *Francesca da Rimini* (Drama).
James: *The Castle of Ehrenstein.*
Schiller: *Wilhelm Tell* (Drama).
Knowles: *William Tell* (Drama).
Bulwer: *Rienzi, the Last of the Tribunes* (1347).
Mrs. L. J. Hall: *Joanna of Naples.*
Byron: *Marino Faliero* (Drama, Venice, 1355).
James: *The Jacquerie* (1358).
Lord Houghton (R. M. Milnes): *Bertrand du Guesclin* (Poem).
Miss Baillie: *Romiero* (Spain); *The Dream* (Switzerland).
Taylor: *Philip van Artevelde* (Drama, two parts).
Miss Baillie: *Orra* (Drama, Switzerland).



Gairdner: *The Houses of Lancaster and York* (E.S.) is the best history of this period. For special reigns we have Towle's *History of Henry V.* and Gairdner's *History of Richard III.* (supporting in the main Shakespeare's view. Miss Halsted's *Life* takes the opposite view).

Kirk's *History of Charles the Bold* belongs to this period, and describes events which stood in close relation to English history.

The Paston Letters, edited by Mr. Gairdner, are a collection of private letters giving a graphic view of the manners and customs of the period.

Mr. Gairdner's essays on *The Lollards* and *The Historical Element in Shakespeare's Falstaff* (in his *Studies in English History*), illustrate this period; also, *The Youth of Henry V.* in Mr. Ewald's *Stories from the State Papers.*

Scott: *The Fair Maid of Perth.*
Shakespeare: *King Henry IV.* (Drama, two parts).
Miss Yonge: *The Caged Lion* (James I. of Scotland).
Hillhouse: *Percy's Masque* (Drama).
Shakespeare: *King Henry V.* (Drama).
James: *Agincourt* (1415).

Shakespeare: *King Henry VI.* (Drama, three parts).
Bulwer: *The Last of the Barons* (Warwick the Kingmaker).
Lady G. Fullerton: *A Stormy Life* (id.).
Miss Baillie: *The Family Legend* (Argyll, Drama).
Heywood: *King Edward IV.* (Drama).
Rowe: *Jane Shore* (Drama).

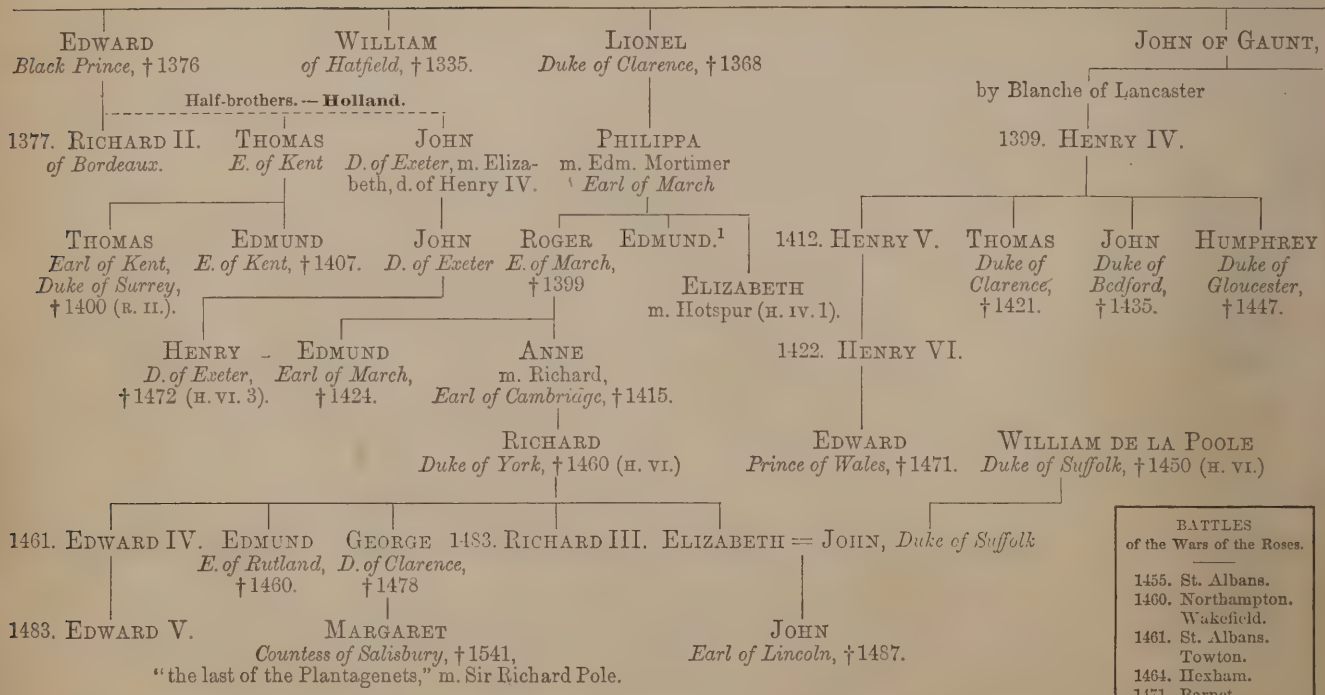
Shakespeare: *King Richard III.* (Drama).
James: *The Woodman.*

H. Kingsley: *Old Margaret* (Ghent).
Browning: *Luria* (Drama, Florence, 1405).

James: *Agnes Sorel.*
Southey: *Joan of Arc* (Poem).
Schiller: *Die Jungfrau von Orleans* (Drama).

Herz: *King Réné's Daughter.*
Miss Baillie: *Constantine Paleologus* (Drama).
Miss Mitford: *Foscari* (Drama, 1457).
Byron: *The Two Foscari* (Drama).

Scott: *Quentin Durward; Anne of Geierstein.*
V. Hugo: *The Hunchback of Notre-Dame* (*Notre-Dame de Paris*).
Browning: *The Return of the Druses* (Drama).
James: *Mary of Burgundy.*
Reade: *The Cloister and the Hearth.*

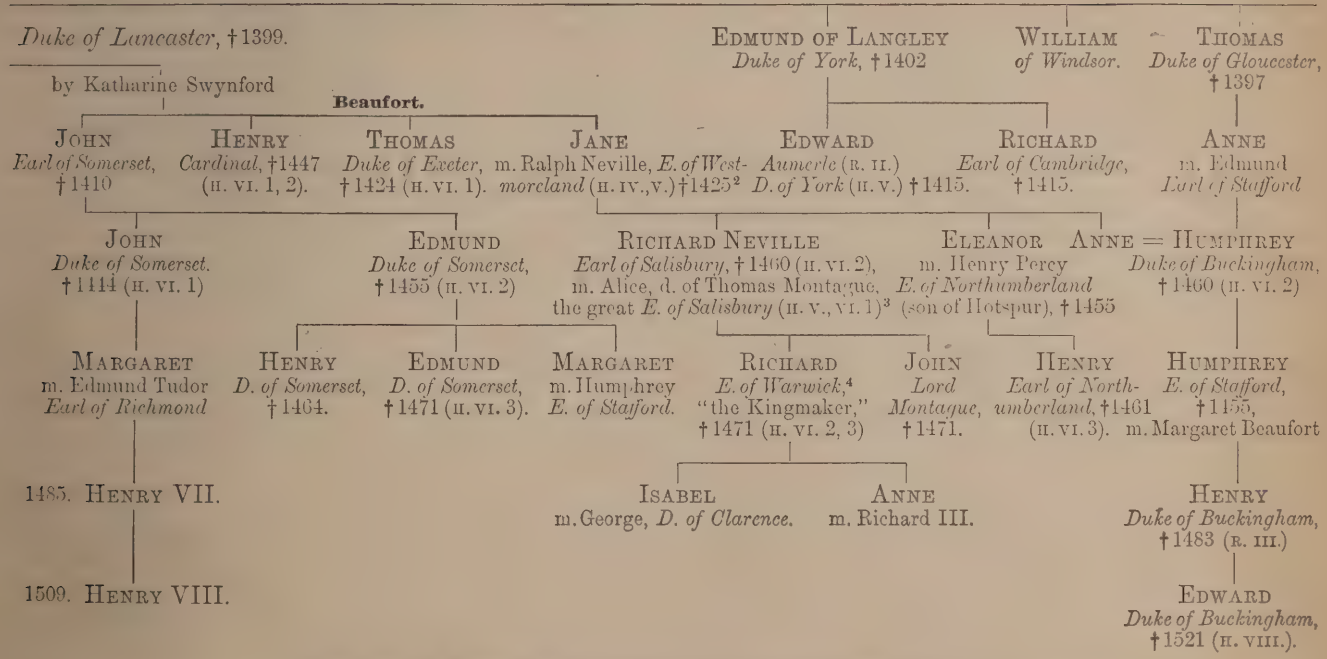


BATTLES
of the Wars of the Roses.

1455. St. Albans.
1460. Northampton.
Wakefield.
1461. St. Albans.
Towton.
1464. Hexham.
1471. Barnet.
Tewkesbury.

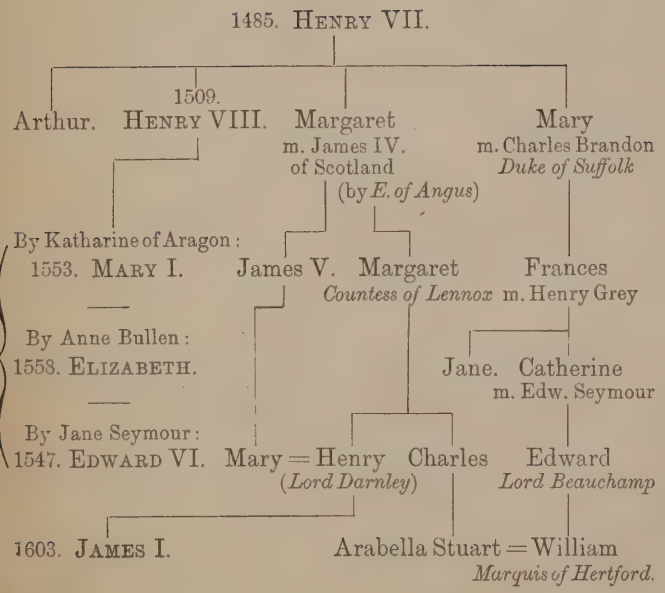
[1] This is the one who participated in Glendower's Rebellion, but he is confounded by Shakespeare with his nephew.

"Seven phials of his sacred blood." (R. II.)


Duke of Lancaster, †1399.
by Katharine Swynford
Beaufort.
JOHN Earl of Somerset, †1410
HENRY Cardinal, †1447 (H. VI. 1, 2).
THOMAS Duke of Exeter, †1424 (H. VI. 1).
JANE m. Ralph Neville, E. of Westmorland (H. IV., V.) †1425[2]
EDMUND OF LANGLEY Duke of York, †1402
WILLIAM of Windsor.
THOMAS Duke of Gloucester, †1397
EDWARD Aumerle (R. II.) D. of York (H. V.) †1415.
RICHARD Earl of Cambridge, †1415.
ANNE m. Edmund Earl of Stafford
JOHN Duke of Somerset. †1444 (H. VI. 1)
EDMUND Duke of Somerset, †1455 (H. VI. 2)
RICHARD NEVILLE Earl of Salisbury, †1460 (H. VI. 2), m. Alice, d. of Thomas Montague, the great E. of Salisbury (H. V., VI. 1)[3]
ELEANOR m. Henry Percy E. of Northumberland (son of Hotspur), †1455
ANNE = HUMPHREY Duke of Buckingham, †1460 (H. VI. 2)
MARGARET m. Edmund Tudor Earl of Richmond
HENRY D. of Somerset, †1464.
EDMUND D. of Somerset, †1471 (H. VI. 3).
MARGARET m. Humphrey E. of Stafford.
RICHARD E. of Warwick,[4] "the Kingmaker," †1471 (H. VI. 2, 3)
JOHN Lord Montague, †1471.
HENRY Earl of Northumberland, †1461 (H. VI. 3).
HUMPHREY E. of Stafford, †1455, m. Margaret Beaufort
1485. HENRY VII.
ISABEL m. George, D. of Clarence.
ANNE m. Richard III.
HENRY Duke of Buckingham, †1483 (R. III.)
1509. HENRY VIII.
EDWARD Duke of Buckingham, †1521 (H. VIII.).

[2] Grandfather, by Margaret Stafford, of Ralph, *Earl of Westmoreland*, †1485 (H. VI., 3).

[3] Son of John Montague, *Earl of Salisbury*, †1400 (R. II.). [4] m. Anne, d. of Richard Beauchamp, *Earl of Warwick* (H. IV., V., VI. 1), †1439.



Froude's *History of England* embraces the period from 1529 to 1588. Creighton's *Age of Elizabeth* is a good short history of Elizabeth's reign. Gairdner and Spedding's *Studies in English History*, and Ewald's *Stories from the State Papers*, belong principally to the Tudor and Stuart periods.

Robertson's *Charles V.*, Prescott's *Ferdinand and Isabella*, *Conquest of Mexico* and *of Peru*, and *Philip II.*, and Motley's *Dutch Republic* and *United Netherlands* belong to this period.

The history of the Reformation may be best read in Fisher's *History of the Reformation* and Seebohm's *History of the Protestant Revolution*. For the Reformation in England, Dixon's *History of the Church of England* (very impartial) and Geikie's *History of the English Reformation* (strongly partisan). See also Baird's *Rise of the Huguenots*.

Macaulay's Essays upon *Ranke's History of the Popes*, *Hallam*, and *Lord Burleigh*; Miss Aiken's *Memoirs of the Court of Queen Elizabeth*; *Lives of Raleigh*, by Edwards, Creighton, and Towle.

Scott: *Marmion* (Drama, 1513).
James: *Darnley* (Field of the Cloth of Gold, 1520).

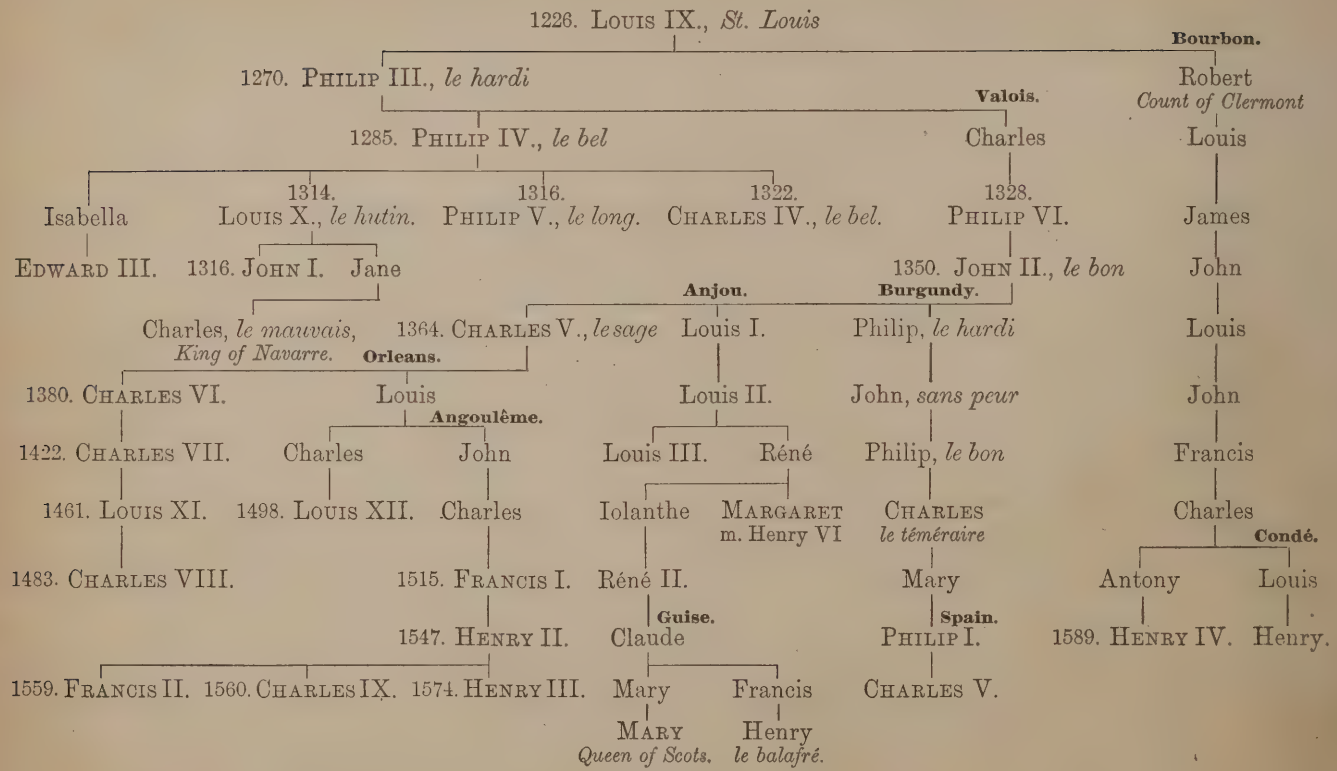
Shakespeare: *King Henry VIII.* (Drama).
Milman: *Anne Boleyn* (Drama).
Boker: *Anne Boleyn* (Drama).
Miss Mühlbach (Mrs. Mundt): *Henry VIII. and his Court.*
Ainsworth: *Windsor Castle.*
Ainsworth: *Tower Hill* (Catherine Howard, 1538).

Scott: *Lady of the Lake* (Poem).
Mrs. Manning: *Household of Sir Thomas More; Passages in the Life of the Faire Gospeller, Mrs. Anne Askew.*
Mark Twain: *The Prince and the Pauper.*
Mrs. Oliphant: *Magdalen Hepburn.*

Dryden: *The Conquest of Granada* (Drama).
Irving: *Tales of the Alhambra.*
Miss Aguilar: *The Vale of Cedars; The Edict* (1492, Spain).
Miss Yonge: *The Dove in the Eagle's Nest* (Maximilian).
George Eliot: *Romola* (Florence).
Mrs. Stowe: *Agnes of Sorrento.*
James: *Leonora d'Orco* (Italy).
Shelley: *The Cenci* (Drama, Italy).
Massinger: *The Duke of Milan* (Drama).
Schaefer: *The Artist's Married Life* (A. Dürer).
Hagen: *Norica, or Tales of Nürnberg* (id.).

Byron: *The Prisoner of Chillon* (Poem).
Talfourd: *The Castilian* (Drama, 1521).
Mrs. Charles: *The Schönberg-Cotta Family* (Luther).
Miss Baillie: *Basil* (Drama, Mantua).
Goethe: *Goetz von Berlichingen* (Drama).
Ainsworth: *The Constable of Bourbon.*
D'Azeglio: *Florence Betrayed* (1527).

Mrs. Manning: *Duchess of Trajetto* (Italy).
Cooper: *The Headsman* (Switzerland).
Schiller: *Die Verschwörung der Fieschi* (Drama, Genoa, 1547).


1226. Louis IX., St. Louis
Bourbon.
1270. Philip III., le hardi
Robert
Count of Clermont
Valois.
1285. Philip IV., le bel
Charles
Louis
1314.
1316.
1322.
1328.
Isabella
Louis X., le hutin.
Philip V., le long.
Charles IV., le bel.
Philip VI.
James
Edward III.
1316. John I.
Jane
1350. John II., le bon
John
Anjou.
Burgundy.
Charles, le mauvais,
King of Navarre.
1364. Charles V., le sage
Louis I.
Philip, le hardi
Louis
Orleans.
1380. Charles VI.
Louis
Louis II.
John, sans peur
John
Angoulême.
1422. Charles VII.
Charles
John
Louis III.
René
Philip, le bon
Francis
1461. Louis XI.
1498. Louis XII.
Charles
Iolanthe
Margaret
m. Henry VI
Charles
le téméraire
Charles
Condé.
1483. Charles VIII.
1515. Francis I.
René II.
Mary
Antony
Louis
Guise.
Spain.
1547. Henry II.
Claude
Philip I.
1589. Henry IV.
Henry.
1559. Francis II.
1560. Charles IX.
1574. Henry III.
Mary
Francis
Charles V.
Mary
Queen of Scots.
Henry
le balafré.

Scott: *Lay of the Last Minstrel* (Poem).
Ainsworth: *Cardinal Pole* (1651); *Constable of the Tower.*
Mountford: *Martyria* (Unitarian martyrs).
Mrs. Manning: *Colloquies of Edward Osborne.*
Rowe: *Lady Jane Grey* (Drama).
Ainsworth: *Tower of London* (Lady Jane Grey).
Tennyson: *Queen Mary* (Drama).
Aubrey de Vere: *Mary Tudor* (Drama, Catholic).

Scott: *The Monastery; The Abbot.*
Swinburne: *Chastelard; Bothwell; Mary Stuart;* (Dramas).
Schiller: *Maria Stuart* (Drama).
Scott: *Kenilworth.*
Wordsworth: *The White Doe of Rylstone.*
Miss Yonge: *Unknown to History* (Mary Stuart).
Kingsley: *Amyas Leigh* (*Westward ho!*)
Macaulay: *The Armada* (Poem).

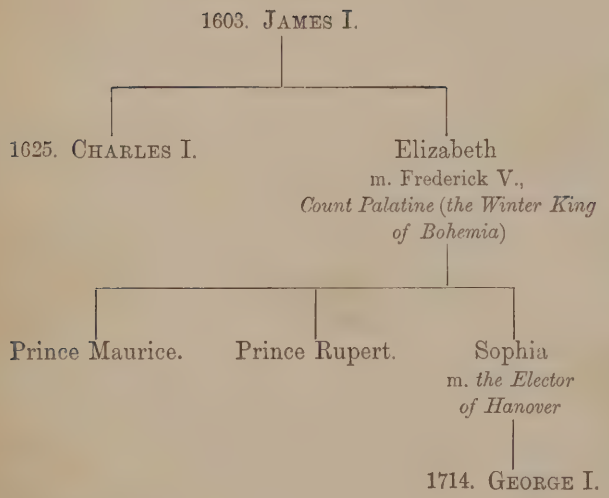
James: *Gowrie.*
Lander: *Elizabeth and Burleigh* (conversation).
Lady G. Fullerton: *Constance Sherwood* (Catholic).

Mrs. Manning: *Good Old Times* (Auvergne, 1549).

Miss Yonge: *The Chaplet of Pearls* (France).
James: *The Brigand, or Corse de Leon* (France).

Mrs. Charles: *The Martyrs of Spain* (1561).
Macaulay: *Moncontour* (Poem).
Dryden: *The Duke of Guise* (Drama).
Goethe: *Egmont* (Drama).
Schiller: *Don Carlos* (Drama).
James: *The Man-at-Arms* (1572, St. Bartholomew).
Goethe: *Torquato Tasso* (Drama).
Mrs. Charles: *The Liberators of Holland.*
James: *Henry of Guise.*
Mrs. Manning: *The Provocations of Madame Palissy.*
Coleridge: *Remorse* (Drama, Philip II.).
Mrs. Ratcliffe: *The Mysteries of Udolpho.*

James: *Rose d'Albret; One in a Thousand.*
Macaulay: *Ivry* (Poem).



1649. Commonwealth.
1653. Oliver Cromwell (*Protector*).
1658. Richard Cromwell.

Ranke's *History of England* is principally upon this period.

For the period to the accession of Charles II. the best work is the series of histories by S. R. Gardiner: 1. *From the Accession of James I. to the Disgrace of Coke;* 2. *Under the Duke of Buckingham and Charles I.;* 3. *Personal Government of Charles I.;* 4. *Fall of the Monarchy of Charles I.* His *Puritan Revolution* (E.S.) is the best short work. Cordery and Phillpott's *King and Commonwealth* is excellent. Masson's *Life of Milton* gives a detailed history of the times. Guizot's series of works contain: 1. *English Revolution;* 2. *Oliver Cromwell;* 3. *Life of Monk.*

Macaulay has essays upon *Bacon*, *Milton*, and *Hampden;* Mozley, upon *Strafford*, *Laud*, and *Cromwell;* Rogers (in *Historical Gleanings*, 2d series), upon *Laud.*

Biographies. — Carlyle: *Oliver Cromwell's Letters and Speeches.* Miss Cooper: *Life of Wentworth* (Strafford). Bayne: *Chief Actors in the Puritan Revolution.* Goldwin Smith: *Three English Statesmen* (Pym and Cromwell). Forster: *Life of Sir John Eliot* and *Statesmen of the Commonwealth;* see also his *Grand Remonstrance* and *Arrest of the Five Members.*

Clarendon (Hyde): *History of the Rebellion*, is by a leading participator.

James: *Arabella Stuart.*
Ainsworth: *Guy Fawkes; The Star-Chamber.*
Scott: *The Fortunes of Nigel.*
Ainsworth: *The Spanish Match* (1620).
Marryat: *The Children of the New Forest.*
Mrs. Manning: *Maiden and Married Life of Mary Powell.*
James: *Arrah Neil* (1642); *Lord Montague's Page.*
Scott: *Rokeby* (Poem, 1644).
Mrs. Rathbone: *The Diary of Lady Willoughby.*
Thornbury: *Lays of the Cavaliers and Roundheads.*
Aytoun: *Lays of the Scottish Cavaliers.*
Scott: *Legend of Montrose* (1645–46).
Hogg: *Tales of the Wars of Montrose.*
Miss Yonge: *Journal of Lady Beatrix Graham.*
Mrs. Charles: *The Draytons and Davenants.*
Macdonald: *St. George and St. Michael.*
Shorthouse: *John Inglesant.*
Whyte-Melville: *Holmby House.*
James: *Henry Masterton; Life and Adventures of John Marston Hall; The Cavalier* (1651).
Ainsworth: *Boscobel* (1651); *Ovingdean Grange.*
Scott: *Woodstock.* Horace Smith: *Brambletye House.*
Miss Martineau: *The Dutch in the Medway.*
Miss Yonge: *The Pigeon-Pie.*

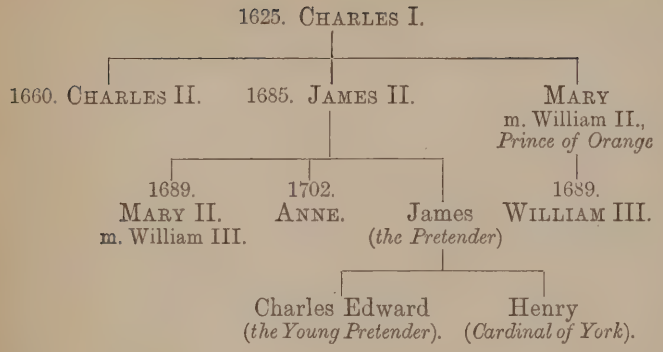
T. A. Trollope: *Paul the Pope and Paul the Friar* (Paul V.).

Otway: *Venice Preserved* (1618).
James: *Heidelberg* (1620).

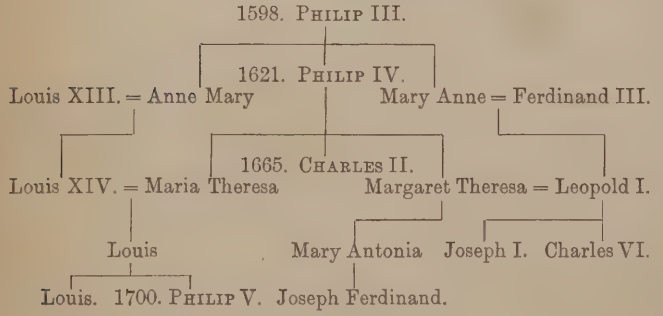
Manzoni: *The Betrothed* (*I promessi sposi*, Milan, 1628).
Meinhard: *The Amber Witch.*
Schiller: *Wallenstein* (Drama, 3 parts).
Dumas: *The Three Musketeers.*

James: *De l'Orme; Richelieu.*
Bulwer: *Richelieu* (Drama).

De Vigny: *Cinq-Mars.*
Mrs. Manning: *Idyl of the Alps.*



THE SPANISH SUCCESSION.



Macaulay's *History of England* covers the last half of the seventeenth century. See also his essays on *Sir William Temple* and *Sir James Mackintosh*. The sixth volume of Masson's *Life of Milton* gives a good history of the reign of Charles II. Fox's *Life of James II.*, and Mackintosh's *History of the Revolution of* 1688, are important works.

Histories of the Reign of Queen Anne have been written by Lord Stanhope and Mr. Burton. Coxe's *Memoirs of the Duke of Marlborough* belongs to this reign.

Good small works are, — Hale: *The Fall of the Stuarts* (E.S.); Morris: *The Age of Anne* (E.S.); and Creighton: *Life of Marlborough.*

Pepys' and *Evelyn's Diaries*, and the essayists of Anne's reign, also the works of De Foe, give good pictures of the times.

Mrs. Charles: *On Both Sides of the Sea.*

Scott: *Peveril of the Peak.*
Ainsworth: *Old St. Paul's.*
Mrs. Manning: *Cherry and Violet; Deborah's Diary.*
Ainsworth: *Talbot Harland.*

James: *Russell.*
Scott: *Old Mortality.*
Blackmore: *Lorna Doone.*
Ainsworth: *James II.*
James: *The Fate.*
Miss Yonge: *The Last of the Cavaliers; Danvers Papers.*
Talfourd: *Glencoe* (Drama).
James: *The King's Highway.*
Scott: *The Pirate; The Bride of Lammermoor.*

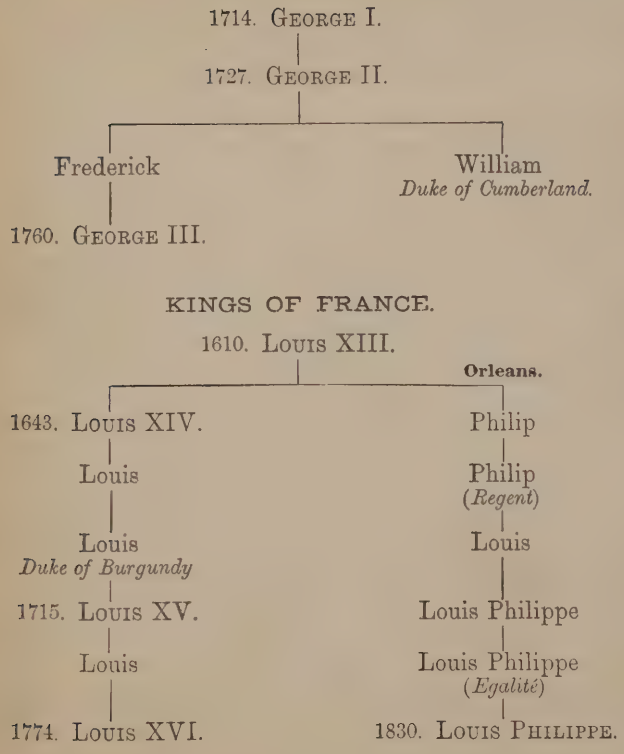
Marryat: *Snarleyow.*
Scott: *The Black Dwarf.*
Thackeray: *Henry Esmond.*
Bulwer: *Devereux.*

Ainsworth: *St. James'.*
Scribe: *A Glass of Water.*

Bungener: *The Preacher and the King.*

Mrs. Manning: *Jacques Bonneval; or, The Days of the Dragonnades.*
James: *The Huguenot.*

Miss Martineau: *Messrs. Vandeput and Snoek* (1695).
Miss Mühlbach (Mad. Mundt): *Prince Eugene.*



Earl Stanhope (Lord Mahon): *History of England* (1713 to 1783), from a Tory point of view.

Lecky: *History of England in the Eighteenth Century.*

Leslie Stephen: *History of English Thought in the Eighteenth Century.*

Thackeray: *Lectures on the Georges.*

Wright: *Caricature History of the Georges.*

Macaulay's essays upon *Frederick the Great*, *Lord Clive*, and *Lord Chatham;* essays upon *Walpole* and *Adam Smith*, by Rogers (*Historical Gleanings*, 1st series).

Scott: *Rob Roy* (1715). Wordsworth: *Rob Roy* (Poem).
James: *Henry Smeaton.*
Ainsworth: *Preston Fight.*

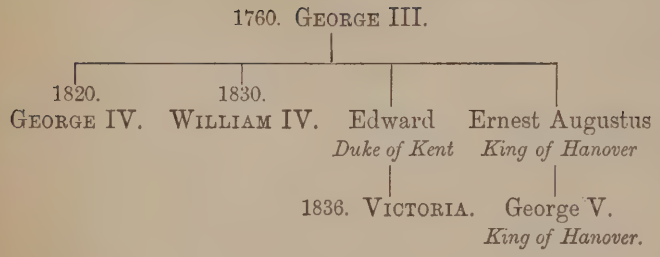
Ainsworth: *South-Sea Bubble.*
Scott: *The Heart of Midlothian.*
Mrs. Charles: *Diary of Mrs. Kitty Trevylyan* (Methodist).
Reade: *Peg Woffington.*
Thackeray: *The Virginians.*
Ainsworth: *The Lord Mayor of London; The Miser's Daughter.*
James: *The Gipsy.*
Scott: *Waverley* (1745).
Lever: *Treasure Trove.* Ainsworth: *Good Old Times.*
Campbell: *Lochiel* (Poem).
James: *Ticonderoga.*
Mrs. Manning: *The Old Chelsea Bun-house.*
Lady G. Fullerton: *Too Strange not to be True.*
Miss Edgeworth: *Castle Rackrent.*
Scott: *Guy Mannering; Redgauntlet.*
Lever: *Gerald Fitzgerald* (1780).
Dickens: *Barnaby Rudge* (1780).
Miss Burney (Mad. d'Arblay): *Evelina.*
Bulwer: *Lucretia; The Disowned.* Disraeli: *Venetia.*

Ainsworth: *John Law.*
Browning: *King Victor and King Charles* (1730).

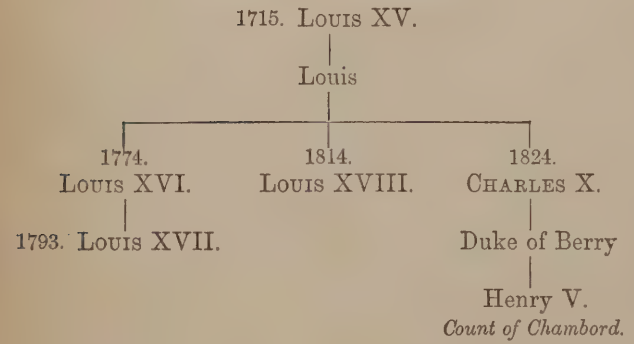
Helps: *Ivan de Biron* (1740).

Bungener: *The Priest and the Huguenot.*
Miss Tytler: *The Huguenot Family.*

James: *The Ancient Régime* (*Castleman*).
Miss Mühlbach (Mad. Mundt): *Berlin and Sans-Souci; Frederick the Great; The Merchant of Berlin; Old Fritz and the New Era; Joseph II. and his Court; Mohammed Ali.*
Paalzow: *The Citizen of Prague.*
George Sand: *Consuelo.*



KINGS OF FRANCE.



Histories of England, in the reign of George III., by Adolphus (Tory) and Massey (Whig).

Macaulay's essays upon *Warren Hastings*, *Madame d'Arblay*, *William Pitt*, *Boswell's Johnson*, and *Barère;* essays by Rogers upon *Wilkes* and *Horne Tooke* (*Historical Gleanings*, 2d series). Goldwin Smith: *Three English Statesmen* (Pitt).

Letters of Junius; Memoirs of Madame d'Arblay.
Trevelyan: *Early History of Charles James Fox.*

For the Revolutionary period Alison's *History of Europe* presents the Tory view; Thiers' *French Revolution*, and *Consulate*, and *Empire*, the French view. A more impartial, but unfavorable view, is presented by Von Sybel: *History of the French Revolution;* Taine: *Origins of Contemporary France;* and Lanfrey: *History of Napoleon I.* Of short histories there are Morris: *The French Revolution* (E.S.), and Van Laun: *French Revolutionary Epoch.* C. K. Adams: *Democracy and Monarchy in France*, gives a survey of the whole Revolutionary period.

Dickens: *Tale of Two Cities.*
Mrs. Gaskell: *Sylvia's Lovers.*

Blackmore: *The Maid of Sker.*
Marryat: *The King's Own* (1797).
Scott: *The Antiquary; St. Ronan's Well.*
George Eliot: *Adam Bede.*
Cooper: *Wing and Wing.*

Miss Thackeray: *Miss Angel* (Angelica Kaufmann).
Lever: *Charles O'Malley; Tom Burke of Ours.*
Blackmore: *Alice Lorraine.*
Mrs. Charles: *Against the Stream* (Wilberforce).

Thackeray: *Vanity Fair.*
James: *Aims and Obstacles.*
Miss Yonge: *Kenneth.*

Erckmann-Chatrian: *The States General* (1789); *The Country in Danger* (1792); *Madame Thérèse* (1792).
Miss Roberts: *On the Edge of the Storm; Noblesse Oblige.*
Miss Martineau: *Peasant and Prince.*
Mrs. Gore: *The Tuileries.* Victor Hugo: *Ninety-three.*
Erckmann-Chatrian: *Year One of the Republic; Citizen Bonaparte.*
Miss Porter: *Thaddeus of Warsaw* (Kosciusko).
Miss Martineau: *The Hour and the Man* (Toussaint l'Ouverture). Miss Tytler: *Citoyenne Jacqueline.*

Trollope: *La Vendée.* Saintine (Boniface): *Picciola.*
Madame Cottin: *Elizabeth, or the Exiles of Siberia.*
Miss Mühlbach (Mad. Mundt): *Marie Antoinette and her Son; The Empress Josephine; Louisa of Prussia and her Times; Napoleon in Germany; Napoleon and the Queen of Prussia; Queen Hortense; Andreas Hofer.*
Mrs. Manning: *The Year Nine* (Andreas Hofer).
Baroness Tautphœus: *At Odds* (id.).
Fritz Reuter: *In the Year Thirteen.*
Erckmann-Chatrian: *The Conscript; The Invasion of France; The Siege of Phalsburg; Waterloo.*
Victor Hugo: *Les Misérables.*
Dumas: *The Count of Monte Cristo.*

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